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RELEASING A CONNECTION IN A WIRELESS COMMUNICATION NETWORK**Field of the Invention**

5 The present invention relates to a network element for use in a communications network. In particular, but not exclusively, the network element is a radio network controller in a code division multiple access wireless cellular communications network.

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**Background of the Invention**

The use of code division multiple access (CDMA) is being proposed for the next generation of cellular telecommunication networks. Additionally, code division multiple access is also being used in the IS-95 standard in the USA. CDMA is a direct sequence spread spectrum technique. In a wireless cellular network using CDMA, the mobile stations in one cell associated with a first base station will use the same frequency as mobile stations in an adjacent cell associated with the second base station. The different mobile stations can be distinguished by the respective base stations as each mobile station will be using a different spreading code.

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In one of the new CDMA standards which is currently being proposed, connections are made between a mobile station to a base station, from the base station to a radio network controller and from the radio network controller to a core network. The core network is arranged to control the establishment and release of connections between the mobile station and the core network. With "bursty" traffic which consists of packets of data which are sent irregularly, the

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core network is unable to predict the traffic which is to be transmitted between the core network and the mobile station and vice versa.

5 It has been proposed that a timer mechanism be used by the core network in order to control the release of the connection. For example, if a packet of data has not been received for X seconds, then the connection is released.

10 This method has the problem that the core network may not release this connection at an appropriate time. This is because the core network is not aware of parameters of the radio network controller or the mobile station which might indicate that an earlier break in the connection was appropriate. This may result in connections being maintained longer than required. This unnecessarily uses up resources within the network, which may reduce the amount of traffic which can be supported.

20 **Summary of the Invention**

It is an aim of embodiments of the present invention to address this problem.

25 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a network element for use in a communications network, said network element being arranged between a mobile station and an end element, wherein connections are established between said mobile station and said end element  
30 via said network element, said network element comprising means for determining if the connection between said end element and said mobile station is to be released. *81*

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**Brief Description of the Drawings**

For better understanding of the present invention and as to how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now 5 be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 shows a cellular telecommunication network in which embodiments of the present invention can be incorporated;

10 Figure 2A shows a mobile station in communication with two base stations under the control of a single radio network controller;

Figure 2B shows a mobile station in communication with two base stations, each of which is connected to a different 15 radio network controller;

Figure 3A shows the connection before the serving radio network controller is changed;

Figure 3B shows the connections after the serving radio network controller has been changed;

20 Figure 4 shows the various radio resource control modes;

Figure 5 shows a first embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 6 shows a second embodiment of the present invention.

25 **Detailed Description of Embodiments of the Present Invention**

Reference will first be made to Figure 1 in which three cells 2 of the cellular telecommunications network are shown. Each cell 2 is served by a respective base 30 transceiver station (BTS) 4. The base station is sometimes called node B in CDMA systems. Each base transceiver station is arranged to transmit signals to and receive signals from the mobile stations 6 located in the cell

associated with the given base transceiver station 4. Likewise, each mobile station 6 is able to transmit signals to and receive signals from the respective base transceiver station 4.

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The cellular telecommunications network shown in Figure 1 uses a code division multiple access technique.

With the proposed new CDMA standard, macro diversity is  
10 possible. This means that a mobile station can be connected  
to more than one radio network controller RNC at the same  
time. However, as far as the core network is concerned,  
these connections are controlled by one radio network  
controller which is defined as the serving radio network  
controller SRNC. This serving radio network controller SRNC  
15 communicates with a third generation serving GPRS support  
node 3G-SGSN. This serving GPRS support node is analogous  
to that of the GPRS standard used in conjunction with the  
GSM standard but has been modified so as to be usable with  
20 the CDMA standard.

Reference is made to Figure 2A. In Figure 2A, a mobile  
station 6 is in communication with two base stations 4a and  
4b. Each of these base stations 4a and 4b is connected to  
25 the same radio network controller RNC 10a. The common radio  
network controller 10a is thus the serving radio network  
controller and is connected to the core network 12. This  
core network 12 is represented by the dashed line and is the  
part of the network upstream of the serving radio network  
30 controller. The serving radio network controller 10a is in  
fact connected to the third generation serving GPRS support  
node 3G-SGSN 14 of the core network 12.

Reference is now made to Figure 2B which shows the mobile station 6 connected to two base stations 4c and 4d. However, unlike in Figure 2A, one base station 4c is connected to one radio network controller 10c whilst the 5 other base station 4d is connected to a second radio network controller 10b. One of these radio network controllers acts as the serving radio network controller SRNC 10b. In the embodiment shown in Figure 2B, the second radio network controller 10b acts as the serving radio network controller.

10 The other radio network controller 10c is defined as being a drift radio network controller DRNC. The drift radio network controller 10c is connected to the serving radio network controller 10b. The serving radio network controller 10b is, as in the arrangement shown in Figure 2A, 15 connected to the SGSN 14. In the arrangement shown in Figure 2A, the drift radio network controller and the serving radio network controller are the same radio network controller.

20 The serving radio network controller 10a or b is able to combine information received from the mobile station 6 via the two different base stations 4a-d, regardless of whether or not the base stations are connected to the same radio network controller or different radio network controllers.

25 In the latter situation, the drift radio network controller 10c would forward information from the respective base station 4c to the serving radio network controller 10b. The serving radio network controller 10b also copies information which is intended for a given mobile station 6 to the 30 relevant drift radio network controller 10c so that the base station 4c connected to the serving radio network controller 10b as well as the base station connected to the drift radio

network controller 10c can be transmit the same information, where appropriate, to the mobile station 6.

The serving radio network controller SRNC is arranged to  
5 control the information transfer and request for radio resources from the appropriate drift radio network controllers DRNC. The drift radio network controllers only relay information between the mobile station and the serving radio network controller SRNC.

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It is preferred that the same serving radio network controller SRNC be used for packet switched traffic (i.e. data transmitted in packet form) and circuit switched traffic i.e. speech.

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When a mobile station moves, the base station or base stations with which the mobile station is in communication needs to change. This may mean that a different serving radio network controller may be required. This is described  
20 in relation to Figures 3A and 3B. In the arrangement shown in Figure 3A, the mobile station 6 is in communication with a single base station 4. This base station 4 is connected to the drift radio network controller 10c. The drift radio network controller is connected to the serving radio network  
25 controller 10b, as shown in Figure 2B. The serving radio network controller is connected to the current SGSN 14 which is in turn connected to the gateway GPRS serving node 16. Accordingly, signals to and from the mobile station follow  
the following path: mobile station 6 to the base station 4c  
30 connected to the drift RNC 10c, to the drift RNC 10c, from the drift RNC 10c to the serving RNC 10b, from the serving RNC 10b to the current SGSN 14 and from the current SGSN 14

to the GGSN 16. The same path is used for signals from the GGSN 16 to the mobile station 6, but in reverse.

The SGSN 14 also has a connection to a home location register 18. Each radio network controller 10b and 10c is connected to respective 3G mobile services switching centres 20a and 20b. The drift radio network controller 10c is connected to a different serving GPRS support node 22, which is not in use in this mode. There is also a connection 10 between the home location register 18 and the third generation mobile services switching center 20a connected to the serving radio network controller 10b.

Reference is now made to Figure 3B which shows the connections which are established once the serving radio network controller has changed. In this arrangement, the drift radio network controller 10c becomes the serving radio network controller. The serving radio network controller 10b may become a drift radio network controller or may not 20 be involved in communications with the mobile station 6. The mobile station continues to send and receive signals from the base station 4c connected to the new serving radio network controller 10c. The new serving radio network controller 10c has established a connection with the SGSN 22 25 to which it is connected. Signals from the serving GPRS node 22 connected to the new serving radio network controller 10c are passed to the GGSN 16. A connection is established between the home location register HLR 18 and the mobile services switching centre 20b connected to the new serving radio network controller 10c. A connection is 30 also established between the home location register 18 and the SGSN 22 connected to the new serving radio network controller 10c.

This relocation procedure takes place when the target radio network controller (i.e. a drift radio network controller) is controlling all of the communications to and from the 5 mobile station. In other words, the serving radio network controller does not communicate with the mobile station 6 with any of the base stations which it controls.

The connection between the mobile station 6 and the GGSN 16 10 is now via the base station 4c, the new serving radio network controller 10c, and the new SGSN 22.

Radio resource control provides the common control and signalling between the radio network controller and the 15 mobile station. The same radio resource control connection is used both by speech and packet data traffic. The radio resource control (RRC) modes are illustrated schematically in Figure 4. In the RRC-idle mode 30, there is no connection established between the mobile station and the 20 universal mobile telecommunications system terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN). UTRAN is the combination of RNC(s) and BTS(s). If the user equipment is attached to the network, but in RRC-idle mode (which implies that the mobile is not in active communication), the location is tracked by 25 the SGSN. In this mode, there is no signalling between the UTRAN and the mobile station except for system information that is sent from the network downlink on a broadcast channel to the user equipment. The user equipment can also receive paging messages in this mode. No information on the 30 mobile station is stored in the UTRAN in this state.

In the connected mode 32, the main states are the cell connected state 34 and the UTRAN Registration Area (URA)

connected state 36. One radio network controller will be acting as the serving radio network controller and a radio resource control connection is established between the mobile station and the serving radio network controller.

- 5 When the position of the mobile station is known on the cell level, the mobile station is in the cell connected state. The radio resource control connection mobility is handled by hand over procedures. In this state, the radio link may be used different channels:-

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1. Dedicated Channel (DCH). In this channel, a spreading code is allocated to the mobile station and is solely used by that mobile station.

15 2. Dedicated Shared Channel (DSCH). In this channel, a spreading code is shared amongst a number of mobile stations. The radio channel is optimised for packet traffic.

20 3. Common Channel on the downlink and Random Access Channel on the uplink. These are common channels and are suitable for use with short packets.

When the mobile position is known only on the URA level,  
25 i.e. which group of cells it is in, the mobile station is in the URA connected state. The URA comprises a set of cells of the network. In other words, the mobile station is in one of a plurality of cells which together define the URA. The URA updating procedures provide the mobility  
30 functioning. Paging is performed for downlink packet transfer.

A radio access bearer represents the connection between the SGSN and the mobile station. The radio access bearer comprises two branches. The first branch is the GTP (GPRS tunnelling protocol) tunnel between the radio network controller and the SGSN. The second branch is between the mobile station and the radio network controller. Between one mobile station and the SGSN, there are as many radio access bearers as there are PDP (packet data protocol) context activated when a radio access bearer is established.

5 A radio resource control connection is established between the mobile station and the radio network controller, for signalling. However, no radio access bearer may be established. A radio access bearer is established only when the connection between the radio network controller and the

10 15 SGSN is also established.

Reference is now made to Figure 5. In this arrangement inside the radio network controller 50, a process determines that the RRC connection of a particular mobile station should be released to optimise the use of resources. By releasing the connection which otherwise uses unnecessary signalling, the radio resources of the network are conserved, thus improving capacity and/or quality. The radio network controller 50 therefore sends an Iu release request 54 to the SGSN 52. Iu is the interface between the radio network controller and the SGSN 52. The request sent to the SGSN 52 indicates the reason why the bearer should be released. In the embodiments of the invention, the connection may be broken in order to optimise resources.

20 25 30 This will be described in more detail hereinafter.

It is known to release the connection if the operation and maintenance controller of the network has intervened and

wants the connection to be broken or if there is equipment failure at some point between the mobile station and the SGSN 52.

- 5 The SGSN 52 decides whether or not to confirm the request for the release of the radio bearer. If the SGSN 52 agrees that the connection should be broken, a release command 56 is sent to the radio network controller 50 via the Iu interface.

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- If the radio resource connection between the radio network controller 50 and the mobile station 58 has not already been released, the radio network controller sends a radio resource control connection release message 60 to the mobile station. The mobile station releases the connection and sends a radio resource control connection released message 62 to the radio network controller 50. The radio network controller 50 then sends a confirmation 59 that the connection has been released to the SGSN 52 on the Iu interface.

Reference is now made to Figure 6 which shows an alternative embodiment to that shown in Figure 5. In the embodiment shown in Figure 6, the radio network controller 50 does not send a release request to the SGSN 52. Instead, the RNC 50 sends a release radio connection message 64 to the mobile station 58. The mobile station sends an acknowledgement message 66 to the radio network controller 50 and the connection therebetween is broken. The radio network controller 50 then advises the SGSN 52 via the Iu interface that the connection has been released. The SGSN 52 then releases all of the Iu connections. This alternative signalling is applicable particularly if there is no need of

confirmation from the SGSN. The RNC process which triggers the signalling procedure shown in Figure 5 or 6, should make the decision to release the RRC connection of a particular mobile station based (among other things) on the quality of service profile of the radio access bearer established. The process may only release the RRC connection, if the quality of service profile indicates that this bearer(s) are used for bursty traffic between the SGSN 52 and the mobile station 58. This type of traffic is indicated by the traffic class parameter.

One class of traffic is referred to background traffic whilst the other type of traffic is interactive traffic. Background traffic is, for example message traffic which is not time sensitive whilst interactive traffic is, for example traffic resulting in web browsing. With both of these types of traffic, the SGSN is unable to predict when and what traffic is to be forwarded to the mobile station and likewise when and what traffic is going to be received from the mobile station. The radio network controller carries out a process to control the release of the bearer for one or more of the following reasons:

1. The radio network controller has a timer which measures the time since the last packet was transferred to or received from the mobile station. If a given time lapses without a packet being transferred, then the radio network controller releases the connection. Different times may be used depending on the quality of services profile, in particular whether or not the traffic is interactive or background traffic. A shorter time may be provided for background traffic.

2. The radio network controller can take into account the radio state of the mobile station. For example, the RNC may release the RRC connection only in the URA connected mode.

5 3. The connection may be kept when another radio bearer is established, for example from the mobile switching centre to the mobile station via the radio network controller. The reason is that the RNC has to keep this mobile RRC-connected for this circuit switched connection, so that it can 10 maintain the radio access bearer for a packet connection without using additional resources.

4. The radio network controller can take into account the movement of the mobile station. If the mobile station is 15 moving above a given speed, the bearer connection may be released. A fast moving mobile station uses up a relatively large amount of radio resources for updates (e.g. URA updates). The radio network controller could set a maximum number of URA updates, for example 10 and if no user data 20 traffic has been received within that time, the connection could be released. This is an elegant way to take into account the mobile movement.

5. The radio network controller may release the connection 25 if the mobile station enters an area controlled by a different radio network controller. In this regard, reference is made to Figures 3a and 3b.

As mentioned hereinbefore, a combination of these methods 30 may be used for determining if a radio network controller should release the bearer. For example, if a mobile station, which is in the URA update state enters a new radio network controller area, the serving radio network

controller can be arranged to release the radio bearer. This may in turn trigger a routing area update from the mobile station. The routing area update is used by mobile to inform the SGSN of its location in RRC-idle mode.

- 5 If the bearer is released the internal resources of the radio network controller can be conserved. For example, each time a connection is established, the radio network controller requires some buffer resource to be allocated thereto. If a connection is not being used, the buffer  
10 resource may be wasted.

In another example, if a mobile station has a circuit switch connection i.e. speech connection, the radio network controller could keep the packet bearer established longer than otherwise. This is because a user is more likely to transfer data during or after a call and the radio network controller would merely have to re-establish that bearer otherwise.

- 20 In one modification of the embodiments described hereinbefore, the SGSN could be arranged to give an indication in the bearer set up procedure to the radio network controller whether or not the radio network controller is permitted to suggest the release of the  
25 bearer. Rules associated with this may also be transferred from the SGSN to the radio network controller. Those rules may take any suitable form. The indication in the bearer set up may be implicitly derived by the radio network controller from quality of service parameters provided by  
30 the SGSN to the radio network controller.

The SGSN could indicate the timer value, or indicate not to release RRC connection if a bearer with particular quality

of service profile is established. The SGSN can thus instruct the RNC as to how it should interpret the rules which it has for determining when to release a connection.

5 Whilst the present invention has referred to mobile stations, it should be appreciated that embodiments of the present invention are applicable to other types of user equipment, for example computer terminals. These computer terminals may be fixed or mobile.

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Embodiments of the present invention have been described in the context of a code division multiple access system. It should be appreciated that embodiments of the present invention can be used with any other suitable spread spectrum access technique, frequency division multiple access techniques, time division multiple access technique or hybrids thereof.